

## Business Notices.

**KNOX'S FALL STYLE OF HAT.**—After the calm that succeeded the storm of the Spring and Summer business, the fall style of hats is now being made with new and superior style of hat for gentlemen. It is elegant, and superior style, and it is cheap. Appreciators of these qualities should make an early visit to Knox's store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

**GENTLEMEN'S HATS—FALL STYLES.**—HARD, No. 49 Nassau St., between the City Hall and the Court House, is the place to go for the fall styles of hats. The styles are elegant, and the prices are low. The store is open from 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

**HEINBOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE BLADDER.**—HEINBOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE BLADDER. This is a powerful medicine for the bladder, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is 25 cents per bottle, or six for \$1.50.

**THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE.**—The LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE. This is a new and improved sewing-machine, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is \$40 per machine, or six for \$240.

**PINKIE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.**—PINKIE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO. This is a new and improved sewing-machine, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is \$40 per machine, or six for \$240.

**THE MORNING COURIER AND ENQUIRER.**—The MORNING COURIER AND ENQUIRER. This is a new and improved newspaper, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is 10 cents per copy, or six for 60 cents.

**A NEW INVENTION.**—A NEW INVENTION. This is a new and improved invention, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is 10 cents per copy, or six for 60 cents.

**EVERGREEN TREES.**—EVERGREEN TREES. These are new and improved evergreen trees, and they are very cheap. They are made from the best materials, and they are very effective. The price is 10 cents per tree, or six for 60 cents.

**GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED.**—GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED. This is a new and improved sewing-machine, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is \$40 per machine, or six for \$240.

**WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.**—WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. This is a new and improved sewing-machine, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is \$40 per machine, or six for \$240.

**NEVER FAILING FRUIT JAR.**—NEVER FAILING FRUIT JAR. This is a new and improved fruit jar, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is 10 cents per jar, or six for 60 cents.

**CHEAPEST INSURANCE IN THE WORLD.**—CHEAPEST INSURANCE IN THE WORLD. This is a new and improved insurance company, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is 10 cents per policy, or six for 60 cents.

**BATCHLORE'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Pompadour.**—BATCHLORE'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Pompadour. This is a new and improved hair dye, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is 10 cents per bottle, or six for 60 cents.

**SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.**—SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. This is a new and improved glue, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is 10 cents per bottle, or six for 60 cents.

**EUREKA SEWING-MACHINES.**—EUREKA SEWING-MACHINES. This is a new and improved sewing-machine, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is \$40 per machine, or six for \$240.

**THE LADIES HAVE RESOLVED TO VOTE ON THE SEWING-MACHINE QUESTION.**—THE LADIES HAVE RESOLVED TO VOTE ON THE SEWING-MACHINE QUESTION. This is a new and improved sewing-machine, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is \$40 per machine, or six for \$240.

**FILES AND PISTOLS.**—FILES AND PISTOLS. These are new and improved files and pistols, and they are very cheap. They are made from the best materials, and they are very effective. The price is 10 cents per file, or six for 60 cents.

**BARRETT'S TRICHOPOREUS.**—BARRETT'S TRICHOPOREUS. This is a new and improved hairbrush, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is 10 cents per brush, or six for 60 cents.

**TOBACCO BITES IMMEDIATELY CURED.**—TOBACCO BITES IMMEDIATELY CURED. This is a new and improved tobacco bite, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is 10 cents per bite, or six for 60 cents.

**CLIQUE'S ILLUSIVE WIG.**—CLIQUE'S ILLUSIVE WIG. This is a new and improved wig, and it is very cheap. It is made from the best materials, and it is very effective. The price is 10 cents per wig, or six for 60 cents.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1860.

The Japanese Reception Committee met last evening, at No. 5 City Hall; but would not allow their proceedings to be made public. Notwithstanding, it will be seen, by reference to another column, that we gained information as to what transpired.

The Republican triumph in Vermont is complete in all its parts—as it could hardly have failed to be—the fullness of the vote perhaps excepted. There are from Twenty-five to Thirty Thousand legal Voters in Vermont who did not vote on Tuesday, and seven-eighths of them are Republicans. May we not hope that adequate and systematic exertions will be made to bring out the last of them on the first Tuesday in November?

The military feeling was revived yesterday by ceremonies attending the presentation of a stand of colors to the Seventh Regiment by the City of Washington, and the inauguration of the new Army corner of Sixth street and the Bowery. District-Attorney Ould was speaker for Washington, the presentation taking place in the presence of a great crowd. Mayor Wood transferred the Army to the charge of the Regiment. A brilliant banquet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel ended the day's exercises. The Army will be opened to the public in about a fortnight, much work still remaining to be done.

By the steamer America at Cape Race on Tuesday afternoon, and the steamer Prince Albert at St. John's yesterday, at noon, we have European intelligence of the 28th ult., being four days later than our previous advices. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston had stated that there was no truth in the report that Austria had threatened to support Naples. It was her intention to adhere to non-intervention till her own frontiers were threatened. Parliament had adjourned till the 29th, when the prorogation takes place. Mr. Lindsay, Member of Parliament, is to sail for this country on the 8th inst., having been empowered to enter into negotiations with our Government for the opening of the coasting trade, etc. It was reported that the Emperor of France had ordered the formation of a corps d'armée of 100,000 men, with campaign materials, to be ready to move at short notice. The Emperor had made a speech at Lyons in which he condemned the distrust excited abroad relative to France. The Pacific nature of the speech caused an advance on the Bourse. The reported invasion of Calabria and the commencement of the campaign by Garibaldi is fully confirmed. The town of Reggio had been attacked and taken by Garibaldi, and 4,000 Calabrian insurgents had joined his troops. Gen. Cosens had crossed the straits at Fiumicino, where two Neapolitan brigades surrendered to him at discretion. The Garibaldians were masters of Fort Delpizzo. They also, after a short fight, occupied San Giovanni. It is supposed that the army of Naples was greatly disaffected, and that Garibaldi would enter the city in triumph and with out bloodshed. Conflicts had taken place between the Neapolitan troops and some Bersaglieri, who landed from Sardinian vessels. An English steamer, with passengers for Messina, was taken possession of, while the captain was ashore, by the passengers, supposed to be friends of Garibaldi. She was insured against such an act, and the inference is that she was designed for Garibaldi. Sardinia prohibits any more volunteers embarking at Genoa for Sicily. Fud Pasha had succeeded in fully quieting the people of Syria. The reconciliation of Russia and Austria is said to have been fully accomplished. The Emperor of Russia had given a grand banquet in honor of the Emperor of Austria's birthday, and proposed Francis Joseph's health in the most friendly manner. It is asserted from a semi-official source that Russia is certainly concentrating fresh troops in Bessarabia, and increasing her naval forces in the Mediterranean. The crops of Russia were very large. From India it is stated that large bodies of rebels had been routed in the jungles, where they had taken refuge. There was quietude at Canton, but the Chinese rebels were advancing toward Shanghai. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols 92½/93 for money and account.

**A LETTER TO HENRY KETCHUM.**—SIR: You did me the honor to make sundry allusions to me in your Bell Everett speech of Tuesday evening. I find no fault with this; but you saw fit to say many things in the course of that speech which demand review; and, as short settlements are said to make long friends, I propose to consider your strictures fully and promptly. To this end, I avail myself of the fullest report of your remarks I have seen—that of *The World*.

I. With your praise of the candidates of your choice, I do not meddle; but I wish to call your attention to a fact not glanced at therein: Twenty years ago, you and I helped elect Gen. Harrison President, who made Mr. Webster his Secretary of State, who designated Edward Everett as Minister to England. Mr. Everett had in 1837, when a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, in reply to the inquiries of Abolitionists, pronounced Human Slavery "by universal admission, a social, political and moral evil of the first magnitude;" and added, "it is required by justice, humanity and sound policy, that the slaves should be emancipated by those having constitutional power to effect that object, as soon as it can be done peacefully, and in a manner to better the condition of the emancipated." He further avowed himself in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, expressly affirmed the right of Congress to effect such abolition, declaring that the exercise of that power should "be restrained only by regard to the public good"—not the asserted rights or expressed wishes of the slaveholders. He proceeded to declare himself strongly opposed to the extension of Slavery, therefore to the Annexation of Texas, and referred to Dr. Channing's recent straight-out letter to Mr. Clay, as expressing more fully his views on that subject. He says that, if we should proceed to annex Texas, "it would be thought, and thought justly, that that of power and lust of gold had made us deaf to the voice of Humanity and Justice. We should be self-convicted of the enormous crime of having voluntarily given the greatest possible enlargement to an evil, which, in concert with the rest of mankind, we had affected to deplore," &c. And in 1839 being again a candidate, and asked by the Abolitionists whether he favored the immediate abolition of Slavery and the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia, and whether he was opposed to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, he answered: "I respond to both

"your inquiries in the affirmative." (See Mr. Everett's letters in full in *Political Text-Book*, p. 205.) On account of these avowals of Anti-Slavery sentiment, the party with which you are now affiliating made a desperate effort to reject Mr. Everett's nomination—Mr. Buchanan playing a conspicuous part therein. All the power and eloquence of HENRY CLAY were exerted to the utmost to prevent the success of this faction's movement through the adoption of it of Southern Whigs; and, after it had been thus defeated, the Whig Legislature of Georgia severely and all but unanimously censured John M. Berrien for having voted, in full view of the above avowals, to confirm Mr. Everett's nomination.

You are of course aware of the above facts, Mr. Ketchum! I recall them to your mind for this purpose: I certainly understood you, in those days, to sympathize entirely and heartily with the general scope of these avowals of your present candidate for Vice-President, and I am sure that you then thought the attempt to exclude him from the public service therefor an impudently, outrageously factious one. Mr. Everett and yourself were then each over forty years of age, and may fairly be supposed to have already formed and matured your political convictions. If, then, I may cite Mr. Everett's public Anti-Slavery avowals of 1837-9 as embodiments of his and your sentiments on the subjects to which they relate, I may safely aver that you are both far ahead of the Republican party and quite even with THE TRIBUNE in what you call "sectionalism," and because of which you call upon Whigs to support Democratic Electors of President in order to defeat our Whig brother in the good old days, now almost certain of his election. I dare you to cite Mr. Lincoln's record and quote fairly therefrom any demonstration of Anti-Slavery sentiment which goes so far as the above declarations of your own candidate for Vice-President. These declarations were either honest avowals of his convictions, or they were demagogic professions made to suit a personal exigency. In either case, how can you ask your old Whig friends to league with Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats to defeat Abraham Lincoln and (perhaps) elect Edward Everett?

If you proceed to say that you "have heard enough of Slavery—are sick of it," &c. That is like the talk of Benedict Arnold in the crisis of the Revolution. He professed to have been willing to shed his blood in the cause of the Colonies so long as their rights were really assailed; but, since the mother country had manifested a willingness to redress all their grievances, he saw no propriety in prosecuting the contest further, merely to aggrandize France and pander to personal ambition. And you are mean enough (if correctly reported), to descend to the lowest grogshop slang, saying, "The Constitution was made for something else than negroes."

Mr. Ketchum! I knew you when you could not have been goaded into so base a misrepresentation of the position you have deserted. You told your hearers that you are old enough to have participated in the Missouri struggle, which was settled by Mr. Clay's compromise. Why did you not tell them the whole truth? Why not say that you threw your whole soul into that contest on the Anti-Slavery side—that you resisted, to the bitter end, the admission of a new Slave State formed out of territory that had been slaveholding long before we ever acquired it, and which had now formed a Slave Constitution in accordance with the all but unanimous demand of her people. She, the sovereign State, wanted to come into the Union as slaveholding; you said she should not, but must come in Free or stay out. You know that Mr. Clay's compromise was emphatically condemned and resisted by Mr. Webster—and of course by Mr. Everett and yourself—that you regarded the fourteen out of ninety Northern representatives who acquiesced in that compromise as traitors to their constituents and to Freedom. You know that you heartily rejoiced Mr. Webster's avowal, in his Noble's Garden Speech in 1838, that the sentiment of hostility to Slavery Extension had taken a deep hold on the religious sentiment and conscience of the country, and that he fully shared in that sentiment. You know how vehemently he and you fought the fight of '44 against the Annexation of Texas, expressly because of your repugnance to Slavery Extension, and how you both execrated Mr. Clay's Alabama letter as having unjustifiably weakened if not turned our high moral position on that subject. You can forget the thunder of Black Dan's brow at Whig Mass Meetings throughout that memorable contest, as he made resistance to Slavery Extension the keynote of that struggle, you always applauding and sometimes rehearsing his burning words? Were you and he then contending that "the Constitution was made not for white men but for negroes?" Was it in behalf of negroes and against whites that you made that glorious though unfortunate struggle—unfortunate, as you and I thought, mainly because Mr. Clay interposed to derange our order of battle and prevent our fighting it on the Anti-Slavery ground we had chosen? Was it in the belief that the Constitution was made for negroes rather than whites that you were a steady and stern Free-Soiler down to March, 1850? Ah, Mr. Ketchum! you only degrade yourself by echoing this sorry sophistry. You ought to leave it to Douglas and men of that stamp, to whom it is natural and appropriate. They are not debased by it—that process being an impossibility. But from you, whom it is still difficult for your sometime friends to regard as "less than archangel ruined," it has a more repulsive sound. We can bear to regard your present attitude with pain, but not with disgust.

You say that you want to lay this Slavery controversy on the table and proceed to more practical matters. You want to direct the political activity of the country toward a development of its latent resources. Who hinders? Did we Republicans devise and pass the Nebraska bill? Did we make the Dred Scott decision? Are we now intriguing for the partition or subjugation of Mexico, prosecuting a murderous filibustering raid in Central America, or insisting on the acquisition at all hazards of Cuba? Mr. Ketchum! you know that all these sources and feeders of National disquiet and Slavery agitation are opened up by the Slavery Extensionists, to whom you have at length openly allied yourself. Were you and I, and those who acted with us, responsible for the Slavery agitation concerning Texas in 1844? If not, then the Republicans are not responsible for the Slavery agitation of 1860.

You say you want to give paramount attention to practical matters—to the development of our National resources. That is just what we Republicans have for years been doing. We have repeatedly passed through the House bills to give Free Homes to settlers on the Public Lands. We have passed River and Harbor bills without number. We passed a bill making ample provision for Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges in every State of

the Union. We last session passed a Tariff bill. Every one of these have been either defeated in the Democratic Senate or vetoed by a Democratic President. It is plainly no use to pass any more until we rout that obstructive gang from the Capitol and the White House. Last winter, they insisted on squandering two months in mere slaw-jaw about Slavery and Negroes, before they would permit the House to be organized; and then they fiddled away two-thirds of the time of the Senate in a goat's wool quarrel about a Slave-Code for the Territories. The House passed bills enough, and good ones, of the very kind you profess to desire; but the Senate would not even allow Kansas to take her hard-won seat at the council-board of the Nation, but kept her out by intrigues which no one pretends to justify. You say you want to lay Slavery agitation on the table, and proceed to practical business; yet you side with those who persist in doing just the opposite, against your former principles and the great body of your former friends. Are you sure that you are Hiram Ketchum? May you not have been "changed at nurse?" It certainly looks so.

But the great thing, you tell us, is to beat the Republicans—beat Abraham Lincoln any how, by any possible combination. To this end, you indicate the willingness of yourself and your late Know-Nothing confederates to unite with Bishop Hughes—with Capt. Rynders—with Fernando Wood—with anybody. No doubt of it. But are you willing to unite on their terms? Or are they willing to unite on yours? This is the vital question, and you shirk it. If you are willing to vote for twenty-five Douglas Electors, in order thereby to secure the Douglas vote for ten Bell men, and the other party agree to it, there is no more to be said. It is your own affair. But if you assure Bell men that such are the terms of the bargain, and thereby induce them to go the Fusion ticket, and the Electors on it are really all, or nearly all, for Douglas, are you not guilty of fraud? Or if Democrats are induced to vote that ticket by assurances that it is entirely for Douglas, and it is really the case that eight or ten of those upon it are for Bell and Everett, is not the whole procedure a swindle? Why do you not speak to the question?

There is no need of your avowing your willingness to vote for twenty-five Douglas men: we all know that, and that if they were thirty-five, you would swallow them all the same. But have the Irish and German-born voters—who make up so large a proportion of the Democratic strength—consented to vote a Fusion ticket on which are borne the names of eight or ten Bell-Everett men? They say they are not—they say they will vote a square Democratic ticket, and none other. Their trusted oracles assure them that the Cagger-Brooks ticket is such a one—that it will vote solid, if elected, for Douglas and Johnson. Mind you! the discrepancy is not between you and me, but between you and them. You try to get votes for the Fusion ticket as partly for Bell, and likely, if it succeeds, to make him President; they say, on the contrary, that it is all for Douglas, and will aid his election alone. There is manifestly a lie between you, and it is not my business to locate it. If the truth would serve your purpose, why is it not told? How easy to ascertain and proclaim the facts, beyond all denial or cavil? All I demand is truth. If Hans and Patrick want to combine with you and Brooks, to help you elect Bell and Everett, I have no objection. I only insist that you shall not drive your pig to Cork by pretending that you are bent on taking him to Fernoy. Let your Electors say in black and white for whom they will severally vote if chosen; and whether they be all for Douglas, or ten of them for Bell, or however they may be apportioned, I care not. If you think you can do better by telling one story to Sam and another to Hans and Pat, you will, perhaps, persist in that course; but it is not honest; and it is my business, and I think that of the upright generally, to take care that it shall prove a losing speculation. So go-ahead in the way you deem expedient, and let us see where you come out!

New-York, Sept. 5, 1860. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

## THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

The special order of business at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow evening is the confirmation or rejection of Lynch & Co.'s contract for cleaning the streets of this city. This contract was entered into by the City Inspector nearly or quite six months ago—when, overwhelmed with the accumulated filth of the preceding winter, the citizens were clamorous for clean streets—by order of the Board of Aldermen. The contract was made in due form, after being properly advertised, and awarded to Lynch & Co., the lowest bidder, for a term of five years, at the sum of \$229,000 per annum. All that remained to make it valid was the approval of the Board of Aldermen. The contract was sent to them, referred to a Committee, and has never seen the light since; nor would it now be brought forth had not the contractors compelled the Board, by a mandamus, to decide upon it. Meanwhile, the work of street-cleaning has been done by the City Inspector's Department, after a most slovenly fashion, at a greatly enhanced cost to the tax-payers.

Now that the Aldermen have been forced to consider the contract, what excuse do they offer for so long neglecting the public interests in this matter? Why, that the contract is so loosely drawn that the contractor might, if he pleased, leave his work undone, and still draw his pay from the City Treasury. A notable discovery truly, after six months' incubation. And yet this contract was made just as was ordered by the Aldermen, in precise accordance with the ordinance of 1857, which not only prescribes what the contractor shall do, but what penalties shall be imposed in case of failure to comply with its provisions. In the first place he gives adequate security, approved by the Mayor, Controller, and City Inspector for the faithful performance of his contract; in the next place ten per cent of the whole amount of his contract is withheld by the City Inspector till the end of the year, out of which his fines and penalties are taken, and if he fails to do the work prescribed for 24 hours beyond the stipulated time he is fined \$5 a street; if for a second twenty-four hours he leaves the work undone he is fined \$25 a street; and if, after being duly notified of his neglect he still fails to do the work, the Common Council may take summary action, annul the contract, make a new one, and sue the sureties of the defaulting contractor for the loss sustained by the city in his failure. If this ordinance is defective and worthless, why did not the Aldermen amend it long since. Did they not know it was as defective six months ago, when they ordered the City Inspector to advertise for proposals under it, as it is now? Most assuredly they did; but the truth is they never meant to comply with the charter, so far as to make a contract

to clean the streets. It was only a juggle, a make-believe, from first to last, and will end to-morrow night in the rejection of the contract.

Of course there is an understanding in this matter between the Aldermen and the City Inspector, the precise nature of which we cannot state, but its general character may be inferred from certain well-known facts. In the first place, here are responsible people offering to clean our dirty city for \$229,000 a year. Mr. Delevan has already expended, ostensibly for this purpose, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 27, 1860, \$243,159 10, or \$20,394 88 a month. For the next four months, when the cold weather we have an increased consumption of coal, and a consequent increase in the quantity of ashes to be removed, he will expend quite as much per month, or \$101,579 52 more, making a total of \$364,738 62, against \$319,911 70 for last year, and being an excess of nearly \$65,000 over the annual appropriation, and \$135,000 more than responsible contractors have offered and bound themselves to do the work for.

But a contractor who would do honestly by the city and not rob himself, would not employ the miserable, indolent political hacks who now feed from the City Inspector's crib, but would consult his interests by employing able-bodied men, irrespective of political considerations. Thus a large body of Aldermanic hangers-on would be cast upon their own resources. Now, while Mr. Delevan, as he himself has confessed, will allow the Aldermen to saddle these drones upon the City Treasury, through the medium of his Department, in order to retain his own position, it is not to be believed that the Aldermen will do anything to prejudice the interests of their friends.

And yet the figures we have given do not show all the cost of cleaning our streets, nor are all the friends of the Aldermen who are interested in perpetuating the present illegal, inefficient and costly practice, quartered upon the street cleaning payroll. On the contrary, we find 22 Ward Inspectors, and 22 Health Wardens, are paid a thousand a year each, out of the General Appropriation for the City Inspector's Department, and, some time ago, 22 Deputy Health Wardens (one of whom was the notorious Enright), were appointed, at the same salary; but thus far the Controller has refused to pay the latter officials, holding that there is no law authorizing their appointment. Now every one of these 66 men, drawing in the aggregate \$66,000 a year out of the City Treasury, was appointed by the Board of Aldermen or the Mayor directly, Delevan to save his bread, complaisantly yielding the patronage to them without a murmur, the understanding being that no attempt should be made to disturb his snug little street-cleaning arrangement. And still the duties of these men are well and thoroughly performed by the Police, and every one of them might readily be dismissed and their salaries saved to our over-burdened tax-payers. But with the Japanese swindle before us, and the whole history of corrupt municipal legislation fresh in our memory, we cannot hope for any effort at official economy or honesty on the part of the degraded majority who now rule in the City Hall. When we see, therefore, more than two hundred thousand golden reasons compelling them to that course, we cannot but conclude that the Aldermen will reject every contract for cleaning the streets.

## MAINE.

Vermont having renewed her testimony in favor of Republican principles, "the Star in the East" is next summoned to shed light on the political complications of the day. Her State Election occurs on Monday next; and the leading candidates on both sides are as follows:

Republican. GOVERNOR. DEMOCRAT.  
ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr. EPHRAIM K. SMART.  
For Members of Congress:  
I. JOHN N. GOODWIN. THOMAS M. HAYES.  
II. CHARLES W. WALTON. CALVIN RECORD.  
III. SAMUEL C. FERRISS. ALFRED W. JOHNSON.  
IV. JOHN H. RICE. EDWARD A. P. FULLER.  
V. JOHN H. RICE. SAMUEL H. BLAKE.  
VI. FREDERICK A. PIKE. BEN BRADBURY.

—The 1st, 11th and 15th Districts are sharply contested; the residue are strongly Republican.

The Republican majorities two years since in the Districts designated above were 455, 63 and 493 respectively. If either of them shall now be lost, it will probably be the 15th. But our friends strongly hope to lose none of them.

—REPUBLICANS OF MAINE! your brethren from the Piscataquis to the Pacific implicitly confide in you. You will not betray their confidence!

There seems to be trouble about the proportion to be assigned to the Breckinridges in making up the General Confusion electoral ticket in this State. It was proposed to give them four to the Bellevettes ten, or rather eight; and to the Douglasses twenty-one, or rather twenty-three. But this will not answer. They are not to be put off with any such shabby consideration. Why should they have less than was given to Hunt and Duer? *The Journal of Commerce* states the case with a show of force, as follows:

"The fact is, that of all the four parties engaged in the Presidential contest, the Bell-Everett party at the North is much the weakest, which is equivalent to saying it is least likely to be approved. At the State elections last year, there was not a ticket of the American party for State officers in any Northern State except Massachusetts and New York. In the former State they polled 14,000 votes out of 108,479; and in the latter, 21,213 votes out of 263,226. It is true that the party has since been very much enlarged; but it is not to be supposed that they are now a party of no account. It has in consequence gained some accessions of Whigs, already committed irrevocably to Black Republicanism or to Democracy. But such accessions are very numerous. In very few of the Northern States will the Union party run a Presidential ticket, unless it be for appearance sake only, and not above a dozen or twenty new recruits, all told, in the Northern States; and there is not a man among them who will protect that in all the Northern States the said party will get an Electoral vote, except by fusing with some other party, as they have done in New-York and New-Jersey."

If our friends in the Breckinridge camp will allow us to interpose a suggestion, we think we can do something to relieve them of their embarrassment, and thus bring the Confus on bargain to a happy consummation. The truth is that the basis of all human commerce is Confidence. By means of this admirable moral quality, men are enabled to associate with men, and prosecute all the weighty affairs of life. Let the Breckinridge party therefore have Confidence, and all will go well. Then they will not require that any number of their men should be put on the Electoral ticket. Then they will be able to vote joyfully for the present Confusion Electors (minus Mr. Huntington and Mr. Ottendorfer), and with no more anxiety as to the result than is felt by that great original Confidence Man, the Hon. W. Hunt himself. Have Confidence! That is the whole secret.

*The Daily News* calls on the Douglas men to get ready for the coming contest. "If we fail in this State, it will be for want of organization and party discipline. Our gallant leader is already in the thick of the fight. Wherever he shows himself, self-dissolution and treason shrink from sight, and the friends of the Union gather courage." —*The News* omits to make a rousing appeal to

the Americans and Old Whigs who have been sold to the Douglas leaders. It probably thinks they will be enough for the man who destroyed the Missouri Compromise, without any special exhortation.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.

THE DE GROOT CLAIM.  
The papers in the De Groot case have been recalled from the Treasury Department by the Secretary of War.

People generally will be astonished in hearing that a correspondent of the *New-York Times* has been arrested here to-day, on the charge of libeling the Secretary of War concerning his action in the De Groot case, as well as upon other matters, which have given rise to charges against Mr. Floyd. The old laws of Maryland are in force here where there are no United States statutes contravening them. It is under this old law of Maryland that Mr. Goodloe has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer at the Criminal Court. Sam. Strong of New-York caused the action to be instituted, and Mr. Z. C. Robbins of this city is Mr. G's surety. I have never before heard of such an action in this District. It goes a great way toward muzzling the press. If correspondents can be summarily arrested and thrown into prison, on a charge of libeling the powers that may be, they will be likely to speak in bated breath of what should be the subject of outspoken denunciation, Washington would soon become what Paris is. Mr. Cobb expresses gratification at the arrest, saying that there is no more high-minded and honorable man than Secretary Floyd.

## THE ALBANY POST-OFFICE.

The following named New-Yorkers registered their names this morning at the National Hotel: John A. Green, Gideon J. Tucker, R. M. Griffin, M. McMahon, A. H. Miller, and J. O. Hasbrouck. As near as I can learn, they desire the appointment of Mr. McMahon as Postmaster at Albany. The delegation were in close communion to-day with Government officials, but nothing has transpired of results to my knowledge.

## MR. YANCEY COMING NORTH.

A letter has been received here to-day from Mr. Yancey, stating that he will come North about the middle of this month, when he will put himself at the disposal of his political friends for service in stamping, until the close of the Presidential contest.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.  
"Observer," the Washington correspondent of *The N. Y. Times*, was arrested to-day, at the instance of a private citizen, who charges him with libel on the Secretary of War, as contained in several recent letters to that journal in connection with the De Groot claim. The correspondent waived an examination before the magistrate, and gave security for his appearance in court.  
Capt. Pendergrast will proceed to his station as commander of the Home Squadron in the steam sloop-of-war Pawnee, which will leave Philadelphia about 10 o'clock for Vera Cruz. On being relieved, Flag Officer Jarvis will proceed immediately with the Savannah to New-York.

A number of leaders of the Breckinridge Democracy of New-York are here to-day, taking counsel with distinguished friends in regard to a union in that State. The most prominent of the latter advise to claim no on the Electoral ticket, and to content to no loss.

## Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.  
The returns from nearly one-half of the State show an increased majority for Fairbanks' election for Governor. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected by increased majorities. The State Senate elect is entirely Republican, and the House stands nine to six.

## Congressional Nominations.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.  
The Hon. E. G. Spaulding was nominated for reelection to Congress from this District, by the Republicans, this afternoon.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.  
The Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Republican, of Auburn, was nominated for representative in Congress from the XXth District to-day. The District is composed of the Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.

SCRANTON, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.  
Col. G. W. Stratton was renominated yesterday for Congress by acclamation.

## Renomination of the Hon. John L. N. Stratton.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.  
The Republican Convention of the 11th Congressional District met here to-day. It was largely attended, harmonious, and enthusiastic. Ex-Gov. Newell presided, with a Vice-President from each of the four counties. John L. N. Stratton of Burlington, was then renominated by acclamation. He appeared and responded to the nomination in an able speech, referring to his votes on the Tariff, Homestead and Slavery question, &c., in Congress; also to the principles of the Chicago platform, which he fully endorsed. Senator Tim Eyck then addressed the Convention. Adjourned.

## Pennsylvania Politics.

LITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.  
The Democratic County Convention nominated Dr. James Kew for Congress XXIXth District, with a full Assembly and county ticket.  
They passed Resolutions indorsing Douglas and Johnston.  
Melhenny, one of the County Commissioners, now in jail for contempt of the Supreme Court on the tax question, was nominated for County Clerk.

## New-York Politics.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.  
*The Daily Astorian* and *Niagara Weekly Democrat*, the only Democratic papers in the county, at the head-head of which the names of Douglas and Johnson have hitherto appeared, come out this morning in favor of Breckinridge and Lane.

## Commencement at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.  
The following honorary degrees were conferred:  
The degree of Master of Arts to Thomas Ewing, Jr., Chief Justice of Kansas; on Joseph Natanson, Woodbridge of Nashville, Tenn., and on Joseph Hall of Suffolk, Conn.  
The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. George Tait of Pawtucket, R. I., and the Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island.  
The degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on the Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester, Mass., and on the Hon. John Meredith Read, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

## Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.  
The New-York City and New-Jersey Association left in the 5 o'clock train,